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taking this into account the arguments pro and con fall short of result. Again, the demand of our psychophysical life for powerful stimuli, or the conditions for the functioning of the emotions, can not be neglected and in this the author finds an explanation for the apparent relation between sexual and religious activities. The reviewer is not entirely in sympathy with the sociological method that takes general biological conceptions as points of departure in the construction of social theories. It should be noted, however, that the author, while outwardly conforming to that method, has insisted upon a human being with a complement of instincts as the point of departure, regardless of any conceptions as to the origin of the same.

CLARK WISSLER.

*L'Année linguistique. Publiée sous les auspices de la Société de Philologie (Organe de l'œuvre de saint Jérôme). Tome II, 1903-1904. Paris: Klincksieck, 1904. 327 pp.*

This second volume (lately received) of the Linguistic Year-book, edited by the Comte de Charencey, has ten bibliographical sections, as follows: Hindu languages (pp. 1-24), by Abbé A. Lepitre; Eranian languages (25-42), by Abbé Lepitre; Languages of the cuneiform inscriptions (43-80), by Abbé P. Bourdais; Basque studies, 1901-1904, (81-104), by Julien Vinson; Turkic philology since 1900 (105-146), by Lucien Bouvat; Bibliographical *aperçu* of works relating to the people of Malayan race (Malayo-Polynesian), published during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 (147-186), by Aristide Marre; West African languages (187-203), by Captain Rambaud; Déné languages (204-247), by Rev. A. G. Morice; Bibliographic and critical notice of the native languages of Mexico in the nineteenth century (249-281), by Dr Nicolas León; Esperanto (283-325), by Professor Guilbeau.

The first volume, which appeared in 1902, contained sections dealing with the Latin and Romance tongues, Celtic, Teutonic, Ethiopian, Basque, languages of the Far East, Malayo-Polynesian, Greenland Eskimo, and Books for the blind.

From this it will be seen that the "Linguistic Year-book" has not yet attained that inclusiveness which a work of this sort needs in order to be largely and permanently useful. It has also errors of commission as well as of omission, which, one may hope, will be eliminated in future issues. Twenty-four pages devoted to Basque, forty-two to the Turkic tongues, and forty-three to Esperanto, with no notice whatever of the languages of South America and recognition of those of North America north of Mexico limited to the Athapaskan,—this leaves marked room

for improvement. With a more generous coöperation of anthropologists interested in linguistic bibliography (American Indian in particular), this year-book may develop into a real annual *compte rendu* worthy to rank beside the other "Années" which French scholars have presented to the world in so many different departments of science. A comprehensive and authoritative "Linguistic Year-book" would be a boon indeed. The divergence in method of treatment in the present volume may be seen by comparing Father Morice's Déné article, which is rather extended in its critiques, with A. Marre's Malayo-Polynesian bibliography, consisting (outside of a brief linguistic introduction) of a list of works arranged alphabetically by authors.

In the Mexican section Dr León catalogues 156 titles. From the introduction to his bibliography it appears that during the nineteenth century, at various times and in different educational institutions, the Nahuatl, Otomi, Zoque, and Tarascan tongues have been taught. At the Seminary-Colleges of Guadalajara (in Jalisco) and Morelia (in Michoacan) Nahuatl and Tarascan were still taught when Dr León's report was made. Father Morice's article consists of a general account of the chief features of the Athapascan language, followed by reviews and critiques of works by Petitot, Legoff, Washington Matthews, P. E. Goddard, and others, the last being treated at some length. Father Morice's strictures on Mr Goddard's work seem to the reviewer too dogmatic, since the critic is not himself an expert in Hupa, which Mr Goddard has studied in loco.

It is to be hoped that the *Année Linguistique* will continue to flourish and will be improved along the lines indicated.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

*Physical Anthropology of Russia.* By A. A. IVANOVSKIJ.<sup>1</sup>

The volume at hand is a most deserving and important attempt to summarize the anthropological observations made among the numerous nationalities which enter into the Russian population, in Europe as well as in Asia. The number and extent of these observations is astounding; the bibliography alone covers thirty-nine of the quarto pages and speaks volumes for our general ignorance of things Russian.

Some idea of the material utilized, as well as of the multiple ethnic elements of Russia, can be had from the following list of the principal peoples included in Ivanovskij's work:

<sup>1</sup> A. A. Ivanovskij: *Ob antropologicheskom sostavie nasedenija Rossii. Izviest. imp. obshch. liubitelej estestv., antropol. i etnogr. (Moskva)*, Trudy antropol. otdiela, T. XXII. Moskva: 1904. 4°, pp. 1-287, 4 maps.